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THE SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1769.

BOSTON, JANUARY 23.

LONDON, November 19.

I ſend you the following debates on his M———ty's Speech. They were publiſhed here this day under feigned names, which I have eraſed, and in their place have ſubſtituted others.—Captain Scott I am told will ſail immediately.

HIS M——y being withdrawn, and the members returned to their ſtation, a motion was made for an addreſs, which was ſeconded by M. S—n—y, who after ſhewing in a ſhort ſpeech the propriety of the addreſs, he began with remarks upon the preſent ſtate of the nation, expatiating largely on the obſtinacy of the N——th A—m—n colonies. "What we ſay," cried he, "to the raſh order of the aſſembly M——ch——ts Bay, to ſend circular letters to the other nies, and their inſolent refuſal to eraſe that order from journal which occaſioned their diſſolution? What ſhall ay to the effect that diſſolution had upon them? Inſtead ooling and bringing them to reaſon from raſhneſs they t out into turbulence, from turbulence to treaſon; for , but treaſon, are the reſolutions in what they call their ention; when inliſting under a factious leader, they ded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open oppoſition ie intereſt of their mother country; and, by taking to defend themſelves, at once renounced her protection? ength, indeed their violence is ſtayed? But how? By rrival of the King's troops at Boſton. The mildneſs civil power being contemned, there was no recourſe ad but to the military; and I am very glad that this f N——th A——r—a and G——t B——n has been ; for thoſe diſturbers of public peace and ſubverters of nment, are now acquainted both with us and them-."—There was, he obſerved, two defects in the conon of the colony of M———'s Bay: Firſt, that the council of the Governor is always choſen by the Aſſemand that of the grand juries are elected by the townnot by the ſheriffs." Then paſſing over to E——pe, d, "he wiſhed he could turn his eyes from the boiſteA——s to a ſcene of greater calm, nearer home; but ttack of the iſland of Corſica by the French, in violaof the treaty of A——x la Ch—p—le looked too like reatning of a ſtorm, and muſt create many fears and ſies; however, he hoped, and believed, theſe fears groundleſs; for he could not conſider an attempt to that little ſpot and people as one of thoſe glorious s which make ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and exertion of that reſtleſs ſpirit which has long made ce the dread of E———pe."

committee was ordered to prepare an addreſs of thanks; n its being read, much controverſy enſued; thoſe of urt ſide were for its going as it was penned, in the ſtrain: Thoſe of the oppoſite party moved for an lment, by ſtriking out the words, *We return your y our humble thanks for having taken ſuch ſteps as Majeſty judged neceſſary*, and to inſert in their place, *ll take into our immediate conſideration the ſteps which ven taken, and with regard to your Majeſty's colonies, confidence, however, that we ſhall entirely approve* . But to this, Lord N——th anſwered, "that an was a proper and reſpectful compliment, and that ſent contained nothing which can preclude the freedom ate upon, or cenſure upon any meaſures taken by iſtration."

rd C—re, "urged the danger of the colonies hearing was any doubt in that aſſembly of their guilt, or any rance of diſunion, wiſhed his noble friend to conſider er the alterations would not be ſuch as Mr. O——s ſ would have propoſed, and whether what was agreeaMr. O——'s would be properly approved of by that " Much more was ſaid by others, when Mr. B—ke d himſelf as follows:

may appear an effect of the higheſt preſumption in ffer my poor ſentiments on this moſt important criſis ffairs of this kingdom; but I feel myſelf ſo ſtrongly , that I am unable to keep ſilence; A——ca is, indeed, my heart; and if this houſe will indulge me with ence, while I ſubmit my opinion to them, I ſhall rd whether that opinion will be approved by Mr. ot; nor am I ſo narrow minded as not to be equally t as to the ſentiments of Mr. O—s, and thoſe of Lord.

preſent ſtate of the colonies is, the moſt momenject ever under the conſideration of this, the moſt s aſſembly upon earth. Highly unworthy would it wiſdom, and inconſiſtent with the dignity of ſuch ly, to offer complaints inſtead of council, at ſuch to approve the purſuit of meaſures, whoſe propriety ignorant of, and to condemn whole realms unheard. ard that the A——r——n petitions have not been by the adminiſtration. If this houſe ſhould, by s, virtually condemn their conduct, it would make gether deſperate; the ſpeech, which I conſider that of the miniſter's, is too enigmatical for me ſtand; it hints at ſomething, but communicates it is like the purling of a whiſper; one hears a d, but receives no ideas.

"To the addreſs, in general, I have no great objection; it is, like moſt other addreſſes, a kind of echo of the ſpeech; a faithful copy, ſomething fainter than the original. But I muſt move in the ſupport of the amendment; without which, I cannot but think we ſhall preclude ourſelves from a fair enquiry into the conduct of the adminiſtration. With what decency can we condemn, if we ſhould diſapprove thoſe meaſures, whoſe propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majeſty for purſuing them, for judging them neceſſary?"

For my own part, I confeſs, with regard to A———ca, I ſee no neceſſity for ſuch violent meaſures as have been taken; or, if there was neceſſity, it was of the Miniſtry's own creation. When I ſee at the head of the law, a perſon whoſe former opinions are appealed to as authority in every ſeditious pamphlet, with which N—th A———a ſwarms; when I ſee the principles of the man, who, by his ſtation in the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N—th A———n licentiouſneſs, I cannot but apoligize for the N—th A———ns, who are ſupported in their intemperance by ſuch high authority. But when I ſee the ſame man joining in ſupport of the uniform plan of oppreſſion towards the N—th A———ns, begun by the adminiſtration at his firſt coming into power, and ſtill perſevered in; my aſtoniſhment at the folly of his opinions, is loſt in indignation at the baſeneſs of his conduct.

When the late parliament thought proper to paſs the ſtamp-act, N—th A———a was ſoon all in a flame; but, when the parliament refining upon its own wiſdom repealed that act, upon conſtitutional principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies returned to their ſtate of coolneſs and tranquility. The diſorder was now brought to an intermiſſion, and a wiſe phyſician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of the paroxyſm. There was at that time in the miniſtry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongſt innumerable great and amiable abilities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the ſhare of a ſtateſman; a deſire, I mean, to pleaſe every body. In oppoſition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his diſpoſition, to aſſiſt the miniſtry in the exertion of their darling prerogative: A bawble they were as fond of ſhewing on every occaſion, as a child is of his favourite plaything. They levied a tax; ſent an army of cuſtom-houſe officers to collect it: All A———a took the alarm; a motion was made in the aſſembly at B——n to ſend letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N—th A———n continent might at once petition a redreſs of this grievance. The motion did not at firſt ſucceed; but the alarm growing ſtronger, it paſſed, and an order in conſequence of it was entered in the journal of the houſe.—The Governor received orders to command the aſſembly to eraſe the order from their journals, under the pain of the aſſembly being diſſolved: And upon their refuſal to ſubmit to this arbitrary command, the aſſembly was diſſolved. By what law of nature, or by what principle in the conſtitution of this country, the miniſters think themſelves authoriſed to offer the alternative of blind ſubmiſſion to their caprice, or inſtant diſſolution to the parliament of N—w E—g——d, they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be, lodged in leſs awful hands than the whole legiſlative body of this country; and, I have no doubt but this houſe will conſider this uſurpation of their authority as an high miſdemeanor in whoever adviſed it. The miniſtry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid proſtrate the aſſembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcaſe; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. The ſubtile politicians were at laſt at a nonplus, and could invent no other means of ſupporting their uſurped authority, but the interpoſition of the military, that laſt reſource of ignorant deſpotiſm. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by cuſtom-houſe officers, official letters, nor even by an armed band, when the minds of men are totally alienated from their Governors. Their folly muſt be ſoothed, their prejudices indulged; and, unleſs this is done, the alterations juſt glanced at by the gentleman who ſeconded the addreſs, as propoſed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council, will be entirely uſeleſs. To whomſoever the preſent adminiſtration ſhall transfer that appointment, the juries and council muſt be compoſed of men filled with that abhorrence of our miniſters, univerſal in that country. Where they are overawed by our armed battalions, the diſcontent will vent itſelf in reproaches and ſeditious diſcourſes: But the moment our army is removed from B——n to ſuppreſs an inſurrection in any other part of the provinces, the ſmothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boaſted trial of the N—th A———ns ſucceeded. The miniſtry has for its amuſement ſown a crop of thorns, which I hope this houſe will eradicate, and prevent, if poſſible, the raiſing any other ſuch crop, for the future. Such has been the conduct of adminiſtration in A——a. If we croſs the Atlantic, we ſhall find them ſuſtaining ſtill the ſame character. If I underſtand, in the leaſt, the K—g's ſp—ch, there are two propoſitions totally inconſiſtent; bring them face to face, and no two propoſitions can be more intirely ſtrangers to one another: In one we are told, that moſt vigorous meaſures ſhall be purſued with regard to our colonies; and by the other we are informed that his M———y has received aſſurances of a pacific diſpoſition in the powers of Europe; which aſſurances he gives no credit to, and yet has taken no meaſures in vindication of the honour and rights of his crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehenſible wiſdom of our miniſtry, to draw the French into Corſica, to ſee their armies ſlaughtered, and their revenues waiſted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coaſts, uncultivated woods and barren mountains. They conſider Corſica, as a mere uſeleſs acquiſition, and if not a ſcourge, at leaſt a burthen to the conquerors. But others may differ in their opinion: Though Corſica by itſelf, or dependant on its old Maſter, is a ſort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe to be incorporated into France, it becomes a ſerious object: What in the hands of the Genoeſe was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a ſword.

Obſerve the extent of the Bourbon family, the branches of which are ſpreading themſelves over the richeſt domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands to Spain: Spain ſtretching out its long arms to France: Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it; and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a prince of the ſame houſe at Parma, and Tuſcany now an acceſſion to the family compact. All theſe powers united by Corſica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

Corſica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon family home to the door of our Italian ally the King of Sardinia.——What have we to do in this ſtate of affairs with aſſurances? The French do not attack Corſica with words; but we have not even defended them with words; we hear of no memorials preſented by our miniſtry; if they have been preſented, we find no effects from them. The houſe of Auſtria has been exclaimed againſt on this occaſion; but if the houſe of Auſtria, by a weak and unjuſtifiable neutrality, neglects its ſafety, its intereſt and its glory, ſhall we, by a neutrality equally baſe and fooliſh, deſert the liberties of Europe, which we have always prided ourſelves in being the maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the invaſion of Corſica is an action againſt former treaties; but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the ballance of power which this nation has always ſupported in Europe; this right we muſt aſſert, by which we have obtained ſuch incredible authority in every negociation; but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a ſenſe of their danger from the family compact, nor any meaſures taken or ever concerted, to vindicate them and ourſelves againſt the attacks of France, begun in the iſland of Corſica.

Thus have the miniſters ſlumbered during the violent attempts of a power whoſe very motion ought to be watched by a miniſter of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes, from that power, deſerts his duty. Theſe very miniſters, upon the ſlighteſt oppoſition given their powers in America, were tremblingly alive all o'er; and now, they modeſtly attempt to ſteal your approbation of their conduct; but I truſt, they will find this not a complimenting, but an *inquiſitive, penetrating* and *avenging parliament*.

This was anſwered by Mr. G—n—v—le, but to tell you the truth, he was very long-winded, not but he's clever too in his buſineſs. I remember he appeared ſtedfaſtly attached in his ſpeech to the ſcheme of increaſing our finances, by taxing the colonies; and he laboured to prove that right in the mother-country, and the neceſſary and natural ſubjection of the colonies to her ſuperiority. One of his arguments was ſmart enough; for, whereas, ſome of the gentlemen of the other ſide mentioned, that the A——ns had laid down their arms as ſoon as his Majeſty's troops came to B——n; "and would they not have done the ſame, two years ago? Had we proceeded with ſpirit then, we ſhould have heard no more of them. But what has this houſe not done? Encouraged their faction and ſedition, by repealing an act which they had before paſſed as juſt and neceſſary, and they have ſince found neceſſary to renew. We have taught them to diſobey, not only by ſhewing them they might do ſo with impunity, but that they may have us for the juſtifiers and abettors of their rebellion and diſobedience."

At the ſouth-end of the BAY,

Oppoſite Roper's wharf,

OLD RUM of all kinds, old French brandy, cherry rum, Hollands genever by the caſe or gallon, Madera and Vidonia wine by the dozen or gallon, Fenteriac in pint bottles, tea, coffee, chocolate, raiſins, figs, almonds, neat Barbados ſweet meats, tamarinds, marmalet, currant jellies, ginger, muſtard, pimento, black pepper, anchovies, ſallad oil, loaf and muſcovado ſugars, Philadelphia ſoap, corks, white and ſhip bread, cedar berry ſyrrup, ſalt, &c. &c. to be ſold cheap for caſh, by JOHN SNELLING.

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From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I BEG Leave, through your Means to communicate to the Public, ſome Thoughts upon Libelling; a Sort of Writing that hurts particular Perſons without doing Good to the Public; and a Sort of Writing much complained of amongſt us at this Time, with great Ground, but not more than is pretended.

A Libel is not the leſs of a Libel for being true. This may ſeem a Contradiction; but it is neither one in Law, nor in Common-Senſe. There are ſome Truths not fit to be told; where, for Example, the Diſcovery of a ſmall Fault may do great Miſchief; or where the Diſcovery of a great Fault can do no Good, there ought to be no Diſcovery at all; and to make Faults where there are none, is ſtill worſe.

But this Doctrine only holds true as to private and perſonal Failings; and it is quite otherwiſe when the Crimes of Men come to affect the Public. Nothing ought to be ſo dear to us as our Country, and nothing ought to come in Competition with its Intereſts. Every Crime againſt the Public is a great Crime, though there be ſome greater than others. Ignorance and Folly may be pleaded in Alleviation of private Offences; but when they come to be public Offences, they loſe all Benefit of ſuch a Plea; we are then no longer to conſider only to what Cauſes they are owing, but what Evils they may produce; and here we ſhall readily find, that Folly has overturned States, and private Ignorance been the Parent of public Confuſion.

The expoſing therefore of public Wickedneſs, as it is a Duty which every Man owes to Truth and his Country, can never be a Libel in the Nature of Things; and they who call it ſo, pay themſelves no Compliment. He, who is affronted at the Reading of the Ten Commandments, would make the Decalogue a Libel, if he durſt; but he tempts us at the ſame Time to form a Judgment of his Life and Morals not at all to his Advantage. Whoever calls public neceſſary Truths Libels, does but apprize us of his own Character, and arm us with Caution againſt his Deſign.

Machiavel ſays, "Calumny is pernicious, but Accuſation beneficial to a State." And he ſhews Inſtances where States have ſuffered, or periſhed, for not having, or for neglecting, the Power to accuſe Great Men who were Criminals, or thought to be ſo; and hence grew the Temptation and Cuſtom of Slandering and Reviling, which was the only Remedy that the People had left them. So that the Evil of Calumny was owing to the Want of Juſtice, and the People were more blameleſs than thoſe whom they reviled, who, having forced them upon a Licentiouſneſs of Speech, did very unkindly chide and puniſh them for uſing it. Slander is certainly a very baſe and mean Thing; but ſurely it cannot be more pernicious to calumniate even good Men, than not to be able to accuſe ill ones.

I have long thought, that the World are very much miſtaken in their Idea and Diſtinction of Libels. It has been hitherto generally underſtood, that there were no other Libels but thoſe againſt Magiſtrates, and thoſe againſt private Men. Now, to me, there ſeems a third Sort of Libels, full as deſtructive at any of the former can poſſibly be; I mean Libels againſt the People. It was otherwiſe at Athens and Rome, where, though particular Men, and even great Men, were often treated with much Freedom and Severity when they deſerved it; yet the People, the Body of the People, were ſpoken of with the utmoſt Regard and Reverence. The ſacred Privilege of the People! The inviolable Majeſty of the People! The awful Authority of the People! and the unappealable Judgment of the People! were Phraſes common in thoſe wiſe, great, and free Cities. Other Modes of Speech are ſince grown faſhionable, and popular Madneſs is now almoſt proverbial. But this Madneſs of theirs, whenever it happens, is derived from external Cauſes. Oppreſſion, they ſay, will make a wiſe Man mad; and Deluſion has not leſs Force. But where there are neither Oppreſſors, nor Impoſtors, the Judgment of the People in the Buſineſs of Property, the Preſervation of which is the principal Buſineſs of Government, does rarely err. Perhaps they are deſtitute of Grimace, Myſtery, Refinements, Diſſimulation, and Reſerve, and the other Accompliſhments of Courtiers; but as theſe are only Maſks to conceal the Abſence of Honeſty and Senſe, the People, who poſſeſs as they do the Subſtance, have Reaſon to deſpiſe ſuch inſipid and contemptible Shadows.

Machiavel, in the Chapter where he proves that a Multitude is wiſer and more conſtant than a Prince, complains, that the Credit which the People ſhould be in declines daily: For, ſays he, "Every Man has Liberty to ſpeak what he pleaſes againſt them, but againſt a Prince no Man can talk without a Thouſand Apprehenſions and Dangers." I have indeed often wondered that the inveighing againſt the Intereſt of the People, and calling their Liberties in Queſtion, as has been, and is commonly done among us, by old Knaves and young Fools, has never been made an expreſs Crime.

I muſt own I know not what Treaſon is, if ſapping and betraying the Liberties of a People, be not Treaſon, in the eternal and original Nature of Things. Let it be remembered for whoſe Sake Government is, or could be appointed; then let it be conſidered, who are more to be regarded, the Governors, or the Governed.

The Truth is, if the People are ſuffered to keep their own, it is the moſt that they deſire. But even this is a Happineſs which in few Places falls to their Lot.——They are frequently robbed by thoſe whom they pay to protect them. I know it is a general Charge againſt the People, that they are turbulent, reſtleſs, fickle and unruly; than which there can be nothing more untrue; for they are only ſo where they are made ſo. As to their being fickle, it is ſo falſe, that, on the contrary, they have almoſt ever a ſtrong Bent to received Cuſtoms, and as ſtrong a Partiality to Names and Families that they have been uſed to. And as to their being turbulent, it is as falſe: Since there is ſcare an Example in an hundred Years, of any People's giving Governors any Uneaſineſs, 'till their Governors had made them uneaſy; nay for the moſt Part, they bear many Evils without returning one, and ſeldom throw off their Burdens ſo long as they can ſtand under them.

But to return to the Buſineſs of Libels:

As to Libels againſt Government, like all others, they are always baſe and unlawful, and often miſchievous, eſpecially when Governments are impudently charged with Actions and Deſigns of which they are not guilty. It is certain that we ought not to enter into the private Vices or Weakneſſes of Governors, any further than their private Vices enter into their public Adminiſtrations; and when they do, it will be impoſſible to ſtop People's Mouths; they will be provoked, and ſhew that they are ſo, in Spite of Arts and Threats, if they ſuffer Wee from the private Gratifications of their Superiors, from whom they have a Right to expect Eaſe and Happineſs; and if they be diſappointed, they will be apt to deal very freely with their Characters.

In truth, moſt Libels are purely perſonal; they fly at Men rather than Things; which Proceeding is as injudicious as it is unmanly. It is mean to be quarrelling with Faces, Names, and private Pleaſures; Things perfectly indifferent to the World, or Things out of a Man's own Power; and it is filly, as it ſhews thoſe whom we attack, that we attack them not for what they do, but for what they are; and this is to provoke them without mending them. All this therefore is libelling; an Offence againſt which the Laws of almoſt every Country, and particularly of our own, have furniſhed a Remedy in Proportion to the Conſequence and Quality of the Perſon offended. And it is as juſt that Reputation ſhould be defended by Law, as that Property ſhould.

The Praiſe of well-doing is the higheſt Reward that worthy and diſintereſted Men aim at, and it is villainous and ungrateful to rob them of it; and thoſe that do it, are Libellers and Slanderers. On the other Hand, while Cenſure and Infamy attend Evil-doers, it will be ſome Reſtraint, if not upon them, yet upon others, from following their Example: But if Men be ever ſuffered to do what they pleaſe without hearing of it, or being accountable for it, Liberty and Law will be loſt, though their Names may remain. And whether acting wickedly with Impunity, or ſpeaking falſely with Impunity, be likely to do moſt Hurt to human Society and the Peace of the World, I leave all the World to judge: Common Equity ſays, that they both ought to be puniſhed, though not both alike.

As long as there are ſuch Things as Printing and Writing, there will be Libels: It is an Evil ariſing out of a much greater Good. And as to thoſe who are for locking up the Preſs, becauſe it produces Monſters, they ought to conſider, that ſo do the Sun and the Nile; and that it is ſomething better for the World to bear ſome particular Inconveniences ariſing from general Bleſſings, than to be wholly deprived of Fire and Water. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

CATO.

Now in the PRESS,

EXTRACTS

From the PROCEEDINGS of the

HIGH COURT of VICE-ADMIRALTY,

In CHARLES-TOWN, SOUTH-CAROLINA;

Upon ſix ſeveral Informations, adjudged by the Honourable

EGERTON LEIGH, Eſquire,

Sole Judge of that Court, and his Majeſty's Attorney-General in the ſaid Province, in the Years 1767 and 1768.—With explanatory Remarks, &c. and Copies of two extraordinary Oaths.

TO WHICH ARE SUBJOINED,

RECAPITULATION,

REFLECTIONS ariſing from a Retroſpect of a late Caſe, and ſome general Obſervations on AMERICAN Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, and Courts of Admiralty.

Judges and other Officers of the Admiralty, having nothing to depend upon but *the Fees of Court*, and being altogether *unqualified* for ſuch Employments, by promoting *litigious Actions*, and pronouncing *unjuſt Decrees*, have brought our Trade under a very ſenſible *Decay*,—if our Miniſters of State conſidered how greatly the Honour and Intereſt of the Nation depend upon the *Proſperity and Security of the Plantations*, and at the ſame Time what Diſcouragement they lie under by the Conduct of *Volunteer Judges*, &c. many of whom have been known to uſe their Commiſſions as ſome do Letters of Repriſals, they would take Care to prevent ſuch Grievances.

Poſtlethwait's Commercial Intereſt, Vol. 1. P. 439.

A ſtrenuous Judge makes it his principal Buſineſs to reſtrain Force and Fraud; whereof Force is the more pernicious, the more open it is; and Fraud, the more cloſe and diſguiſed it is.

A Judge ought to prepare his Way to a juſt Sentence, as God prepares his; by *raiſing Vallies* and *taking down Hills*.

When a Judge ſees on either Side a high Hand, viz. a violent Proſecution, cunning Advantages taken, Combination, &c. then the Virtue of the Judge ſhines forth, in making Inequality equal. *Lord Bacon.*

☞ Gentlemen who are deſirous of peruſing the ſaid Extracts, &c. may have Copies of them by Application to HENRY LAURENS, on or about Thurſday the 23d Inſtant, February, 1769.

A NEW EDITION of the WORKS of the celebrated JOHN WILKES, Eſq; is now publiſhing in New-York, by Mr. JAMES RIVINGTON, Bookſeller, in three Vols. Octavo, at the low Price of Two DOLLARS and a QUARTER the Set.—The Paper manufactured, and all the Printing performed in America.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken in by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet.

At S T O T 'T's

MANCHESTER WARE-HOUSE,

In BEADON's-ALLEY,

Juſt imported in the PORTLAND, *Captain* HIGGINS,

A Compleat aſſortment of CUTLERY WARE, to be ſold upon their uſual cheap terms, for ready money.

☞ The above were ſent by CHARLES LITTLEWOOD, manufacturer at Sheffield, and late ſtore-keeper in Charles-Town.——N. B. Exceeding good white oznabrugs, at 3s. the yard, per the piece.

WILLIAM BANBURY has Occaſion for a large Quantity of CYPRESS BOARDS, to be delivered in Six Months.

TO BE SOLD,

A Few Boxes of good CASTILE SOAP, and GREEN CANDLES. Apply to the Printer.

BOSTON, JANUARY 9.

The *following* character *of the* firſt ſettlers *and of the* preſent inhabitants *of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *is given by the* authors *of the* Critical Review, [*in their Account of Lieut. Governor Hutchinſon's Hiſtory*] *which being wrote by gentlemen of abilities and learning, altogether unconnected with the colonies, and devoted to literature, muſt be conſidered as impartial.*

THE colonies of North-America are now become of ſo much importance, that their hiſtory is well worth our moſt attentive peruſal.

The volume before us gives ſuch an account of the unconquerable perſeverance with which the firſt ſettlers of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts maintained their freedom, as will, if properly conſidered, deter us from attempting to wreſt it from their poſterity, who ſeem to inherit the ſame undaunted ſpirit and invincible love of liberty.

However different the religion, the manners, the temper, and the genius of the different colonies may be, they all agree in the ſame free ſpirit, which they poſſeſs from their anceſtors, who were themſelves as totally diſſimilar in every reſpect, but in an unſhaken reſolution to maintain their liberties from violation, though at the expence of reſigning every neceſſary and every pleaſure which ſociety, arts, and elegance furniſh; and encountering every hardſhip an unknown, unhoſpitable, and ſavage land ſhould oppoſe to them. Never was there a more glorious ſacrifice to liberty; a ſacrifice which, in former ages, would have even deified its votaries.

When we read of the aſtoniſhing hardſhips and dangers which the firſt ſettlers encountered, and the wiſdom and fortitude with which they overcame them, ſo as to found ſuch a proſperous and uſeful colony, under good and wiſe regulations, we ſhall learn to revere the forefathers of the Americans, and to eſteem their poſterity.

The pearls of their labour we reap, and enjoy all the productions of America, beſides furniſhing the inhabitants with our manufactures. Their purſuit was liberty, which they glorioufly obtained, and bequeathed to their poſterity; and we have too high an opinion of national juſtice, to believe it will ever be wreſted from them."

CHARLES-TOWN, FEBRUARY 21.

THE Sloop Two Sally's, Peter Simons, Maſter, bound from Hiſpaniola for Rhode-Iſland, put in here laſt Friday, having ſprung his Maſt and loſt his Boom in a Gale of Wind.

Sunday laſt his Majeſty's Ships Fowey, Captain Robinſon, and Bonetta, Captain Wallace, ſailed for Cape-Fear.

The ſame Day the Eagle Packet Boat, Captain Beale, ſailed for Falmouth.

MARRIED] John Savage, Eſq; of Ninety-Six, to Miſs Anne Gaillard.

DIED] Mrs. Frances Prue, Wife of Mr. John Prue.

☞ The Sale of Mr. John Sams's Plantation and Negroes, which was to have been on this Day, is put off until To-Morrow.

Feb.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
14th.	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	Barbados
15th.	Schooner Active, John Hawkins,	George-Town
	Snow Freeholder, Iſaac Morville,	Liverpool
16th.	Sloop Nancy, James Rogers,	Penſacola
Feb.	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
15th.	Ship Three-Brothers, John Wheitfeild,	Cowes
	Snow Portland, George Higgins,	London
	Schooner Betſey, Henry Rogers,	Anquilla
	Schooner Margaret, Ben. Barton,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Elizabeth & Mary, John Mathlin,	St. Croix
17th.	Schooner Sea-Flower, Edward Bacon,	Boſton
	Ship Berwick, George Moor,	Cowes
20th.	Sloop Elizabeth, James Gilcriſt,	St. Kitts
Feb.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
14th.	Ship Ajax, James White,	Pool
	Brig Nancy, William Jackſon,	Antigua
15th.	Brig Nelly, William Engliſh,	Jamaica
	Ship Charlotte, Patrick Campbell,	Cowes
16th.	Schooner Liberty, Richard Churchill,	Georgia
17th.	Snow Nancy, Thomas Young,	Liſbon
	Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Joſiah Dickinſon,	Jamaica
	Brig Mary, Peter Swords,	Jamaica
18th.	Schooner Betſey, Henry Rogers,	Anquilla
	Schooner Cape-Fear Packet, Robert Scott,	Cape-Fear
	Ship Mary, Alexander Pearſon,	Liſbon
	Ship Edenton, William Longſtaff,	Ditto
	Sloop Benjamin, Nathaniel Dickinſon,	Barbabos
	Sloop Honeſt-Endeavour, A. Gurling,	Cape-Fear
20th.	Ship Reynolds, Jaſper Hawkins,	Cowes
	Schooner Little-Nancy, Sam. Higgs,	New-Providence

SOUTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS, ſince October 28, 1768.

RICE, *viz.*		INDICO, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	40484 bls.	To G. Britain,	320433 lb.
Portugal,	17534 bls.	N. America,	3402 lb.
Spain,	2026 bls.		
N. America,	1630 bls.	Total of Indico,	323835 lb.
Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands,	5117 bls.		
Foreign ditto,	1079 bls.	Hemp,	61529 lb.
		Reeds,	300
Total of Rice,	68,870 bls.	Oranges,	39 hds.
		Tar, Common,	456 bls.
Butter,	509 firkins	Ditto Green,	286 bls.
Beef,	174 barrels	Staves,	55 860
Pitch,	923 barrels	Peaſe,	5672 buſhels
Candles,	65 boxes	Ship-Bread,	88 barrels
Indian Corn,	32,484 buſh.	Rum,	6 hhds.
Soap,	12 boxes	Timber, plank, boards, &c.	351,490 feet.
Turpentine,	757 bls.	Flour,	597 barrels
Roſin,	6 bls.	Calf-ſkins,	272
Bees Wax,	6557 lb.	Shingles,	984,000
Tanned Leather,	613 ſides	Potatoes,	345 buſhels
Ground-Nuts,	75 buſh.	Bricks,	2000
Cordage,	15710 lb.	Deer-ſkins,	61626 lb.
Pork,	786 bls.	Cows-horns,	6100
Raw-hides,	312	Racoon-ſkins,	60
Looſe Deer-ſkins,	120	Tobacco,	15879 lb.
Rigging,	6000 lb.	Cordage,	21 coils
Horſes,	54	Hoops,	5750

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ABOUT thirty ſmall, ſnug HORSES, from twelve to twenty pounds price. Apply to WILLIAM SAVAGE, in Broad-ſtreet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a Court of Common Pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 14th of February, instant, *John Milner, George Blakey, Henry Laurentel, Samuel Richbourgh*, and *Elias Ball*, senior, being duly summoned and returned to serve as jurors at said court, made default, and were noted for non-appearance: THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the said defaulters will be fined in the sum of FIVE POUNDS proclamation money each, unless they shall respectively make good and sufficient excuses upon oath, for their non-appearance, on or before the first Tuesday in April next.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. & P.

Crown-Office, February 17, 1769.

Charles-Town, February 13, 1769.

IN PURSUANCE of an Order from his Excellency the Governor, in Council, bearing Date the 8th Instant, directing me to Contract with some proper Person or Persons to supply the Troops now quartered in the Barracks, with the following Necessaries required to be supplied them by an Act of Parliament, passed in the Sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, viz.

CANDLES, VINEGAR, SALT, SMALL BEER, CYDER or RUM, which Articles are to be charged, agreeable to the Directions of said Act, to the Public of this Province.

Any Person or Persons willing to furnish the Troops with the above Articles, on Account of the Public of this Province are desired to apply to

BENJAMIN SIMONS, *Commissary-General.*

TO BE SOLD, by EDWARD LIGHTWOOD, *in Tradd-street, Charles-Town,*

Tract of LAND, near George-Town, Winyaw, containing 600 acres, butting and bounding to the west and south-east on Mr. Law's land, and to the west and north-east on lands belonging to John Green and Isha Scriven; these lands were the property of Mr. La Roche, and sold to *Edward Lightwood*, in whose care the titles.

DANIEL BLAKE,

INDS to go to England this Spring, therefore desires Persons indebted to him by Bond, Note or otherways, to discharge the same by the first Day of April; he also desires all Persons indebted to WILLIAM BLAKE, and BENJAMIN STEAD, Esquires, by Bond, to pay up their Interest by the same Day.

TO BE SOLD,

PLANTATION in Goose Creek, about 20 miles from Charles-Town, containing 700 acres, with some good corn land, and about 100 acres of rice land, with a good dwelling house, and a very good barn, house, &c. with every other necessary building for a plantation, and very pleasantly situated upon the river.

Also another PLANTATION at the Euhaws, containing acres, three of which is as fine rice land as any in the province, and about five miles from a landing.

Any person inclinable to purchase may treat with

JOHN WRIGHT.

At STOTT's

MANCHESTER WARE-HOUSE,

In BEADON's-ALLEY,

JUST IMPORTED,

Snow FREEHOLDER, *Captain* MORVILLE, *from LIVERPOOL*;

A compleat Assortment of Felt, Castor, and Beaver HATS, to be sold upon their USUAL TERMS, for READY MONEY.

CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN,

WANTS to Hire for Six Months, 12 strong able bodied NEGROES, that can Handle the Spade very dexterously, and can be recommended as quiet and orderly Fellows.—N. B. He will find them in Tools and Provisions.

Savage & Legarè,

HAVE *just imported from* NEW-YORK, Navy, Ship, Milk, and Water BREAD, good hard SOAP in Boxes, and a few HAMS, which they sell on reasonable Terms.

Charles-Town, February 21, 1769.

WHEREAS a Practice has too often prevailed with the Patroons and other People, of coming to my Plantation on James's-Island, under Pretence of getting Water, which Means many Cords of Wood has been stolen, and part of the Land dug for Ballast: I DO THEREFORE forbid any Person whatever from landing at the said Place, without Leave first obtained from me, otherwise they may expect severe Treatment.

JOHN SCOTT, junior.

For LONDON, PORTUGAL, or COWES and the MARKETS,

The BRIG JEAN,

JOHN SMITH, MASTER.

NOW LADEN with 700 Barrels, a fine Vessel, and sails remarkably fast. For Freight, apply to

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

Imported in the above Vessel, a genteel RIDING CHAIR with Top, and a Parcel of well chosen SCOTCH SADDLES, to be sold at Cost and Charges.

N. B. Wanted to Purchase four or five STOUT CABLE ROPES, that has been used to the making of

---

The Heirs at Law of JOHN WHITEMARSH, deceased, may apply to the Printer hereof, they may learn something greatly to their Advantage.

TO BE SOLD, or hired by the Month, Quarter or Year, a valuable young NEGRO WENCH, who can cook and wash very well, together with her FEMALE CHILD, about Nine Months old. Enquire of the Printer.

N. B. A stout CHAIR HORSE for Sale.

NOBLE,

WILL Cover this Season at Mr. *Morton Wilkinson*'s Plantation at Tobodo, any Time after the first of April, at FIVE POUNDS Sterling each Mare, and TWENTY SHILLINGS to the *Servant*.

Good Pasturage securely fenced; great Care will be taken of the Mares.

N. B. No Mare will be received without the Money.

THE RACES at Beaufort, Port-Royal, begins on Tuesday the 14th of March next, where it is expected there will be fine Sport.

TO BE LET,

THE FRONT STORE, in the House I now live. Apply to

CHARLES CROUCH.

Wanted immediately,

(By a single Gentleman, in a private Family)

A Large commodious DINING ROOM, or first Floor, in an airy, pleasant Part of the Town. Any Person having such to Let, may apply to the Printer of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ELEVEN or FIFTEEN PRIME PLANTATION SLAVES, for which the value will be given, and the CASH paid down upon delivery of the Slaves. Enquire of the Printer.

For LONDON, or COWES and the MARKETS,

The SNOW

PORTLAND,

GEORGE HIGGINS, MASTER.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. WILLIAM BAMPFEILD, or the said Master on board at Mr. Burn's Wharf.

OLIVER CROMWELL,

HAS imported in the Philadelphia-Packet, *Captain* Clifford, *and the* last vessels *from* LONDON,

An ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

Suitable for carrying on his BUSINESS, *consisting of the following articles, viz.*

A Variety of superfine BROAD CLOTHS and trimmings, BREECHES PATTERNS of various colours, which with black, purple, and green PADUSOYS, crimson SHAG, double ALOPEEN, SCARLET, CAMBLET, SERGE DE NESME, EVERLASTING, black and blue PRINCES STUFF, &c. he will sell at as low an advance as any in town, at his shop at the corners of TRADD and CHURCH-STREETS, opposite Mr. *William Baker*'s; he compleats a suit of superfine cloaths for 50l. and an inferior suit for 45l. and will make a proper allowance for *ready money*.——ORDERS from the country will be punctually complied with, as he keeps a sufficient number of hands; whoever may be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon having their business done in a *neat and fashionable manner*, and with the greatest dispatch.

He likewise returns his hearty thanks to those of his friends, who have been pleased to favour him with their business heretofore, and hopes for a continuance of the same, but entreats those whose accounts have been more than a year out-standing, that they would consider how great a disadvantage it must be to him, and discharge the same as soon as possible, so that he may be enabled to pay his debts.—Those who it does not suit to do it in person, will please give orders to their friends or factors in town, that it may be done.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO FELLOW, named

NED,

formerly the property of Mr. *Gray*. Whoever will deliver him to the warden of the Work-house in Charles-Town, or to me at my plantation in St. Thomas's parish, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward, and ONE HUNDRED POUNDS to any person that can inform of his being harboured by any white person, on conviction of the offender, or if harboured by a negro TWENTY POUNDS reward will be given to the informer, on conviction.

ISAAC HUGER.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber at Ponpon, the 23d of January last, a country born negro fellow, named DICK, about 19 years of age, five feet six inches high, of a very black complexion. Whoever delivers the said negro to me at Ponpon, or to the warden of the Work-house in Charles-Town, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, besides reasonable charges, paid by

CHRISTIAN MOTE.

THESE are to forewarn all persons whatsoever, not to trust any person (white or black) in my name, either by written order or verbal message, except myself, my wife, or Mr. William Williams, be personally present, as I am determined not to pay any debt contracted by any other person, or in any other manner, from this 20th February, 1769.

SOLOMON FREER.

To be sold, the Owner having no Occasion for them,

TWO fine young NEGRO WENCHES, that can both cook and wash. Enquire of the Printer.

To be sold reasonable, the Owner having no Occasion for her,

A Very sprightly young *Negro Wench*, Country born, can wash exceeding well, and iron and sew tolerably, understands waiting in a House extremely well, on the whole she is a very valuable Slave, and sold for no Fault. Enquire of the Printer.

STRAYED into my plantation at the Four-Holes, a bay horse, about 13 hands and half high, with a brand not to be made out, switch tail, roach mane, a star in his forehead. The owner may have him by applying to

ROBERT BLAKE.

To be sold Cheap, the Owner having no Occasion for her,

A Handy, light rowing CANOE, about 24 Feet long, and 3 and an Half Feet wide, rows with 4 Oars, and is in extreme good Order. Enquire of the Printer.

CENTINEL,

WILL Cover this Season at Mr. *John Gibbes*'s Plantation, late Dr. *John Murray*'s, about two Miles from Charles-Town, at FIVE POUNDS Sterling each Mare, and a DOLLAR to the *Groom*.

No Mare will be received sooner than the first of April.—The Money to be sent, and an Order from the Owner.——Good Pasturage for the Mares, and great Care will be taken of them.——N. B. CENTINEL will have the same *Black Groom* who formerly took Care of him.

M. NELSON,

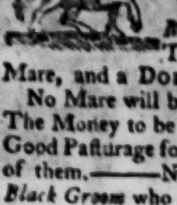
PASTRY-COOK, from LONDON;

RETURNS her sincere thanks to those gentlemen and ladies who has honoured her with their custom, she continues to make when bespoken, at her house in Elliott-street, rich plumb cake iced, at 10s. per pound, biscuit and seed ditto, syllybubs and jelleys, 20s. per dozen, white custards in glasses, at 15s. per dozen, lemon and orange cream blomage, 20s. per plate, rice cups, 12s. 6d. per plate, lemon, orange, citron, and almond pudding, 20s. a piece, orange pye, 30s. snow cheese 36s. apple tarts, curd, and apple cheese-cakes, 24s. per dozen, almond and lemon ditto, 30s. per dozen, minced pies, 3s. 9d. a piece, preserved oranges, 7s. 6d. a piece, apples 15s. per plate, orange and apple marmalet, collard and potted beef, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.——Part of a house, a large store, and a front cellar to let.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION in St. James's parish, Santee, within three miles of a good landing, containing 710 acres, 300 of which is as good in-land swamp as most in the parish, with the conveniency of water for near one half the swamp lands; is ready settled with a good house, and some negro houses, with other conveniencies, which will be sold a great bargain, as the owner is in want of the money to answer a pressing demand. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the titles in the hands of Mr. THEODORE GAILLARD, jun. in Charles-Town.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.



ABSENTED himself from my service, on Thursday the eighteenth day of August last, a likely, stout, young negro fellow, named

WYE,

about five feet ten inches high; he has a remarkable large wound in the calf of his leg, and speaks bad English; he is so well known in Charles-Town, and most parts of the province, as to render any further description of him quite unnecessary. Since his absence he has been seen in several different houses and kitchens in the said town: I have therefore, from this, and other information, sufficient reason to presume that he is harboured, entertained and encouraged by some white persons, to keep from my service, in expectation of my parting with him to them; I DO THEREFORE give this public notice to every one whom it may concern, that I am determined not to sell him for any sum of money that can be offered by any person whatever for a negro: But if the said fellow will forthwith return to me within one week from this date, I promise to overlook and forgive this offence. In the mean time I will give Ten Pounds currency reward to any person, white or black, that will deliver him to the warden of the work-house in Charles-Town. And after that time I will give Fifty Pounds currency reward for his head, should he make resistance in being taken by any person whatever, and the same sum if he is taken and delivered as aforesaid, and sufficient proof is made of his being harboured by a white person, or Ten Pounds if harboured by a negro, on conviction of the offender. All masters of vessels and others are hereby forwarned not to carry him off the province, as they or their securities may be assured of being prosecuted with the greatest severity, and every advantage taken that the laws of the province will admit of.

THOMAS STONE.

Charles-Town, October 22, 1768.

TO BE LET,

A Large convenient SHOP, COMPTING-HOUSE, and DRY CELLARS, &c. next to Messrs. *James & William Lenox*'s, in Elliott-street.—Enquire of JOHN M'CALL.

AN Overseer for a Rice Plantation, that can be well recommended, is wanted immediately. For further Particulars, apply to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, on Thursday the 23d of February next, if a fair day, if not, the next fair day afterwards, at the plantation whereon George Beaird, *deceased, lately lived, on English Santee,*

ALL the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of a parcel of very valuable slaves, a stock of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, goats, household goods, &c. also the said plantation, containing 200 acres. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested; all persons who are indebted are requested to make speedy payment unto

MARGARET BEAIRD, Administratrix.
GEORGE BEAIRD, Administrator.

WILLIAM LOOCOCK,

Has imported in the last vessels from LONDON,

A Compleat and general assortment of chymical, galenical preparations and drugs, with mostly every family medicine now in use, among which are, the famous essence of JOHNSON or TURPETH ROOT, being a native of the remote parts of this province, and which is the most certain, easy and effectual medicine ever found in all venerial cases. Fifteen drops being taken morning and evening in a glass of water or any thing convenient, will most effectually rout that disorder in a few days, and never leave any gleet or weeping after it, which is too often the case: It is likewise a most effectual medicine in all rheumatic complaints, leprosy, scurvey, old sores or ulcers, nay even in all cronical disorders, it will cure the yaws effectually in a few days, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms at his MEDICINAL WARE-HOUSE, in Broad-street.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.

At their ſtore in Tradd ſtreet, formerly poſſeſſed by Meſſrs. John Edwards, & Co. *are* JUST NOW OPENING

A large aſſortment of GOODS,

Imported from LONDON *and* BRISTOL, *which were carefully choſen and purchaſed by Mr.* HAWKINS, *and which they will ſell by wholeſale, at ſuch prices as may afford handſome profits to ſhop-keepers and dealers that buy to ſell again, and any other perſons may be ſupplied on very low terms for caſh or ſhort credit,*

AMONG their goods are a very large aſſortment of linen drapery, plain, flowered, and ſtriped muſlins, cambricks, lawns, and Manchester goods, &c. India chints, perſians, a large aſſortment of ribbons and ſilk hoſe, a few pieces of broad cloth, and blue and white plains, a large quantity of chins, among which are compleat table and tea ſets, Nankin and enamelled, ornamental pieces, bowls, cups, and ſaucers, &c. which will be ſold very cheap, particularly by the cheſt, a large aſſortment of nails, locks, hooks, and hinges, paints, oils, and every other article neceſſary for building.

N. B. Beſt London loaf ſugar, at 4s. 6d. lb. and ſower by the hhd. beſt bohea tea, at 20s. lb. or 17s. 6d. taking a quantity, fine green tea, at 45s. lb. and ſuperfine hyſon, at 6l. lb.

DAVID GAILLARD,

HAS FOR SALE,

A Small conſignment of GOODS, conſiſting of the following articles, which will be ſold for CASH, at the coſt and charges, viz.—A few bales of white plains, juſt arrived, a few caſks of broad and narrow hoes, 4, 10, and 20d nails, oznabrugs, Iriſh and ſheeting linen, London duffil blankets, German ſerge black quilted coats, ſaddlery, ſein twine, tea-kettles, lamps, &c.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the vendue-houſe in Charles-Town, at 12 o'clock at noon, on Tueſday the 28th inſtant,

THE large three ſtory brick HOUSE, on the Bay, where the Coffee-Houſe is at preſent kept, together with the commodious brick ſtores thereunto belonging, the whole of which now rents at *ſeven hundred pounds* per annum.—The above houſe and ſtores are ſlated.——Likewiſe part of the wharf fronting ſaid houſe, with the ſtores thereon, now occupied by Mr. Beekman, laying between Miſs Raven and Mr. Eveleigh's wharfs, the whole belonging to the eſtate of *William Raven*, Eſq; deceaſed. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaſer paying intereſt from the time of ſale, and giving good ſecurity for the ſame.

HENRIETTA STANYARNE, Adminiſtratrix.
JAMES STANYARNE, } Adminiſtrators.
ELIAS VANDERHORST, }

N. B. Thoſe who have any demands on ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known, and thoſe who are indebted thereto, to diſcharge the ſame immediately to either of us.

ANN NICHOLLS,

INFORMS her Friends and Cuſtomers, that ſhe has removed into Elliott-ſtreet, next Door but one to Iſaac Huger, Eſq'rs, where ſhe carries on the *Manua-Making Buſineſs* as uſual.—The Reaſon for this Advertiſement is, that ſome Perſons have reported that ſhe had left it off.

To be ſold together, or in parcels, or leaſed, and may be entered on immediately,

A Body of exceeding good river ſwamp ſavannah, and high land, ſufficient for five or ſix ſettlements, and is well calculated for rice or indico, about 2000 *acres of the ſwamp and ſavannah may be laid under water, with very little expence of damming, and is eſteemed as good for rice as moſt of the lands at the ſouthward, having a fine blue clay foundation, and has the advantage of other lands on Santee, being ſo ſituated that two months work of* 40 *hands will ſecure* 1500 *acres againſt the higheſt freſhes; the high land is as good for corn or indico as any in the province, and has on it a dwelling-houſe, out-houſes, a garden, and about* 200 *acres under good fence, and fit for plowing. There are alſo in the low grounds three ſets of cypreſs indico vats, pumps, &c. and* 90 *acres damed in, fit for planting, and may be plowed; ſaid land is near Neilſon's-ferry,* 60 *miles from Charles-Town, and two from ſaid ferry landing, where boats from* 50 *to* 70 *barrels of rice burden, are paſſing almoſt every week in the year.—A reaſonable time for payment will be given, but conſiderable abatement for ready money or ſhort credit.*

N. B. *The land will be ſold much cheaper than any of the ſame quality has been in this province for many years paſt. For further particulars, enquire of the printer, or Mr.* JARED NEILSON, *at Neilſon's-ferry, on Santee.*

TO BE SOLD on Wedneſday the 22d of February inſtant, on Wadmelaw-Iſland, at the ſale advertiſed by Mr. John Sams,

TWO tracts of land, belonging to the eſtate of *Thomas Hext*, deceaſed, conſiſting of 150 acres, it being on Wadmelaw-Iſland, butting and bounding to the north on lands belonging to Robert Turner, to the eaſt on Toomer's land, to the ſouth on Henry Livingſton's land; to the weſt on John Davies's land, it has a ſmall barn and ſome other out buildings on it. The conditions is credit to the firſt day of January 1770, paying intereſt from the day of ſale, and giving ſecurity, if required, to

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, } Executors.
SOLOMON FREER, }

A Genteel DINING ROOM to let, furniſhed or unfurniſhed, and two other Rooms. Enquire of the Printer.

THE ſubſcriber hereby requeſts his ſeveral creditors to ſend in their accounts immediately, for a dividend, to his aſſignees, Meſſrs. ROBERT DANIEL and THOMAS JOEL, in order that he may be enabled to judge what balance (if any) will be ſtill in favour of them, which he purpoſes to ſettle. All thoſe refuſing to come in for the ſame, may blame themſelves for being ever after excluded from any payment, as his intentions of diſcharging all his juſt debts are honourable, provided he can obtain any reaſonable indulgence. THOMAS STINSON.

A Man well qualified for educating of Youth, may get a Birth, by applying to the Subſcriber, at Togodo, but none need apply unleſs they bring good Vouchers for their being ſuch as abovementioned.

FRANCIS YONGE.

TO BE SOLD in AUGUSTA;

For no other reaſon than that the preſent owner's ill ſtate of health, and his engagements in another branch of buſineſs, will not allow him to pay a proper attention to it,

AS compleat and well-found a FARM or PLANTATION as any in this province, conſiſting of 500 acres of exceeding good LAND; 250 acres of which is cleared, and under good fence; and fine timber of oak and hickory on the remaining 250 acres.——A compleat dwelling-houſe, newly glazed and painted, in which are two chambers, a dining-room, and hall, and four very good ſhed-rooms, and three fire-places.—A very good ſtore 30 feet by 20; a kitchen of the ſame dimenſions.—A ſmoke-meat and milk-houſe, all framed, and under pinned with brick, and cloſed with feather-edge boards.—A compleat barn 40 feet by 24, floored ſlush with two inch plank.—A framed poultry-houſe, and another houſe under the ſame roof, roomly enough to contain a waggon, cart, and chair.—A ſtrong and well framed ſtable for ſix or eight horſes.—Three new corn-houſes made of four-inch plank, capable of containing 1000 buſhels each.—An overſeer's-houſe.—A very good garden contiguous to the houſe, of about an acre of ground, under a good clap-board pailing.—An orchard of eight acres, with about 1100 fine young peach, apple, white-mulberry, and plumb trees, from which a great quantity of peach brandy, cyder, and ſilk may be made.—— There is a lagoon or piece of water, in which are fixed two good pumps, with a field of 50 acres on one ſide of it, and another of 35 acres on the other ſide, very convenient for making of indico.———With this farm will be ſold, about 30 likely NEGROES, moſtly country born, among them is a very good bricklayer, a driver, and two ſawyers; ſeventeen of them are fit for field or boat work, and the reſt fine thriving children.———A ſmall ſtock of hogs, about 30 head of neat cattle, and 70 head of ſheep, will alſo be ſold with the farm.———It may be eaſily demonſtrated that a perſon who really underſtands farming, and will be induſtrious, may make on this farm fifteen per cent. of his money, only by raiſing corn and pork, both very ſaleable at Savannah; the preſent owner would not fail of making that, could he give a proper attention to this farm.

Conditions of ſale, one-third of the amount to be paid in *caſh*, and for the remaining two-thirds, credit will be given, upon approved ſecurity, for three or four years, paying intereſt. Enquire of JOHN GORDON, Eſq; merchant, in Charles-Town, or Mr. THOMAS NETHERCLIFT, merchant, in Savannah. *Auguſta, Jan.* 17, 1769.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 21ſt of March, together or ſeparate,

TWO lots of LAND, in Anſonſbourg, near Mrs. Guerard's, each containing 62 feet front, and 318 deep, having a fine ſoutherly front. Credit will be given till the firſt of January, 1770, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity if required.

Alſo a plantation or tract of land, in St. John's pariſh, Berkley county, known by the name of CRAWL, containing 927 acres, good for corn, rice, and indico, pleaſantly ſituated about 25 miles from Charles-Town, adjoining lands of Sir John Colleton, and the eſtate of Alexander Broughton, Eſq. One or two years credit will be given, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

And on Thurſday the 23d of March, at the plantation of the ſubſcriber, at Gooſe Creek,

THE ſaid PLANTATION, containing 927 acres, more or leſs, 100 acres of which is as good tupello ſwamp as moſt in the province, with back water nearly ſufficient to flow the whole, the reſt good oak, hickory, and pine land, whereon is an exceeding good two ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, genteely fitted up, with every convenient out building neceſſary on a plantation, moſt of which are lately built.

Likewiſe all his houſhold furniture, conſiſting of every neceſſary and convenient article, (good part of which almoſt new) cattle, horſes, hogs, ſheep, &c. if that day ſhould prove rainy, they will be ſold the next fair day after.

Conditions will be made known on the day of ſale; any perſon inclinable to treat for any of the lands before the day of ſale, may apply to JOHN CHANNING.

For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

ST. HELENA,

GEORGE ARTHAR, Maſter.

WILL be ready to take on board in a few Days. For FREIGHT or PASSAGE, apply to

GEORGE ABBOT HALL, & Co.

TO BE SOLD,

The Schooner PITT,

BELONGING to the eſtate of HENRY RICHARDSON; likewiſe the boat NEGROES, with or without the ſchooner. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either, may treat with me on the Bay. All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to

ELIZABETH RICHARDSON, Executrix.

THE Subſcriber having declined the Buſineſs of Tavern-keeping, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to make ſpeedy Payment, in order to enable him to pay his Creditors, otherwiſe they may depend on finding their Accounts in the Hands of an Attorney, to be ſued for in ten Days after this Notice.—He may be ſpoke with at Mr. Brown's, Silk-dyer, in King-ſtreet, from nine to eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Feb. 14, 1769. MICHAEL JORDAN.

TAKEN UP by my veſſel in Cooper-river, a SHIP's BOAT, 18 feet long, 6 feet wide, has a ring at head and ſtern, an iron claſp to her main thaught, with a ſhort piece of rope. The owner may apply to

WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

LOST on the 9th inſtant, a SILVER WATCH, maker's name JAMES GORDON, No. 4007, with a ſteel chain, cornelian ſeal ſet in ſilver, with a roſe, and a penchbeck ſeal with French arms, a ſteel hook. Whoever delivers the ſaid watch to the printer hereof, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward; and if it ſhould be offered for ſale, pray ſtop it, and give notice as above.

CADE,

COVERS at Mr. *Williamſon's* plantation, (near Rantowle's bridge) until the firſt of May, at THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS each mare, and a *dollar* to the groom, and after that at Mr. *Haſkins's* at Indian Land, upon the ſame terms and conditions. Any mare proving not in foal, ſhall be covered the following ſeaſon *gratis*.

N. B. No mare will be received without the money.

☞ As the proprietor of CADE is deſirous of having ſome blooded mares to the horſe, he will admit any number of gentlemen not exceeding twelve to ſend a mare *gratis*, (only paying a *dollar* to the groom) provided the mare ſent was got by either PHARoAH, STARLING, PAM, or BRUTUS, with a certificate from the breeder; the certificate and mare muſt be ſent by the firſt of April, and not ſooner, as the horſe is to be carried to the ſouthward in a month after, at which time it is expected thoſe gentlemen who ſend mares will take them away, as Mr. *Williamſon's* paſturage is not the beſt, and the mares might ſuffer by their neglect in not complying with this requeſt.

At the Long-Bluff, Pedee, February 13, 1769.

WHEREAS about 8 or 9 years ago, one THOMAS EDWARDS, of Pedee, brought to my houſe *four kegs of gun-powder*, and *four kegs of lead* or *ſhot*, and requeſted of me, as a favour, to ſtore them, until a proper owner ſhould call for them, telling me (to the beſt of my recollection) that they were the property of *Andrew Johnſton*, ſince which I have applied to various perſons to take them from my houſe, dreading the hazzard of keeping gun-powder, but as no one has claimed them yet, this is to give notice, that unleſs ſome perſon ſhall prove their right thereto before the firſt day of April next, take the ſame from my houſe, and pay the ſtorage, the ſame will be ſold to pay the expences, on Friday the firſt day of April next, at public vendue at my houſe, preciſely at 12 o'clock at noon.

ABEL WILDS.

RUN-AWAY from my plantation on St. Helena Iſland, on the 19th of Auguſt 1767, a tall well made negro fellow, named JOLLY, aged about 40, has a large beard, with ſome gray hairs amongſt it, near ſix feet high, has one hand burnt, which occaſions his nails to be much warped, marked on each cheek with a croſs, and on his neck with three ſtrokes, being the marks of his country. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and delivers him to the warden of the Work-houſe in Charles-Town, or to my plantation as aforeſaid, ſhall have TEN POUNDS reward, and reaſonable charges paid.

JOHN STEVENS.

TO BE SOLD at public vendue, at the uſual place in Charles-Town, on Friday the 10th of March,

A Tract of LAND, containing 318 acres, ſituate on Aſhley-river, within three miles of the ferry, adjoining John Cattle, ſen. Eſq; belonging to the eſtate of Col. William Walter, deceaſed. If any perſon has a mind to purchaſe the ſaid tract of land at private ſale before the ſaid day, they may apply to WILLIAM HAGGATT.

TO BE SOLD by the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 27th of February, inſtant, at her houſe on John's-Iſland,

A Tract of LAND, containing 100 acres, fit for corn, rice, or indico.—Alſo about 12 or 15 valuable SLAVES, moſtly this country born, together with a good ſtock of black cattle, horſes, &c.

SARAH PALMARIN.

RUN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Ediſto-Iſland, a negro fellow named BRISTOL, lately belonging to CALEB TOOMER, deceaſed; he has ſtole a boat, and is ſuppoſed to be gone to St. Helena, where he is well known, and in all probability harboured. Whoever will deliver him to the ſubſcriber or to the warden of the work-houſe, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS currency reward; or on diſcovery of his being harboured by a white perſon, ſhall receive FIFTY POUNDS reward, on conviction of the offender, and if by a negro TEN POUNDS.

CHRISTOPHER JENKINS.

Charles-Town, February 9, 1769.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, informs me of a black mare, about 13 and half hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder M, about 5 years old.

One black horſe, neither branded or docked, about 4 years old, 13 hands high.

And a black 2 year old colt, with a ſtar, neither branded or docked, about 12 hands high, having ſtrayed into his plantation on James's-Iſland. The owners muſt prove their property before JOHN REMINGTON, J. P.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

NATHANIEL BREEDLOVE, of the province aforeſaid, who is in cuſtody of the Provoſt-Marſhal, upon *Capias ad Reſpondendum*, one at the ſuit of *Robert Gibb*, and the other at the ſuit of *Thomas Godfrey*, and *Thomas Gadſden*, having petitioned the honourable the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the benefit of the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors: IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid *Robert Gibb*, *Thomas Godfrey*, and *Thomas Gadſden*, and all others to whom the ſaid petitioner is anywiſe indebted, be, and they are hereby ſummoned, and have notice, to appear at the uſual place of Judicature, at the firſt ſetting of the Court of Common Pleas, or General Seſſions, which ſhall happen three months after the publication hereof, to ſhew cauſe, if any they can, why the ſaid petitioner ſhould not have the prayer of his petition granted.

D. CAMPBELL, C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, January 3, 1769.

WE hereby forwarn all Perſons from giving Credit to any one in our Name, as we will pay no Debts contracted that Way after the Date hereof, without a written Order from either of us.

Feb. 9, 1769. PETER & JOHN HORLBECK.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-ſtreet; where all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.